

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-0523

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
(NPDES) FOR FACILITIES RELATED TO OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act," the following discharges are authorized in accordance with this General NPDES Permit:

<u>Discharge Name</u>	<u>Discharge Number</u>
Domestic Wastewater	001
Graywater Discharges	002
Gravel Pit Dewatering	003
Construction Dewatering	004
Hydrostatic Test Water	005
Storm Water	006
Mobile Spill Response	007

in accordance with the effluent limitation in Permit Part II. and authorized according to Permit Part I.C. Discharges of pollutants not specifically set out in this permit are not authorized.

The area of coverage is Alaska's North Slope Borough (see Attachment B) and seaward.

This permit shall become effective January 2, 2004

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, January 2, 2009

Signed this 20th day of November, 2003 .

Robert R. Robichaud for _____
Randall E. Smith
Director, Office of Water, Region 10
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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I. APPLICABILITY AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States until the requirements of I.B. and I.C. below, are met.

A. Applicability

Discharges described in the following table can be authorized by this general permit:

Outfall	Facility	Fresh Water	Marine Water
Domestic (001) Wastewater	Mobile Camps	X	X ¹
	Exploration	X	X ¹
	Existing Development and Production	X	X ¹
	New Source Development and Production ²	X	X ¹
Graywater Discharges (002)	Mobile Camps	X	X
Gravel Pit Dewatering (003)	Direct or Tundra Discharges	X	
	Ice Structures	X	X
	Road Watering	X	
Construction Dewatering (004)	Direct or Tundra Discharges	X	X
Hydrostatic Test Water (005)	Direct or Tundra Discharges	X	X
Storm Water (006)	Direct or Tundra Discharges	X	X
Mobile Spill Response (007)	Direct or Tundra Discharges	X	X
¹ In the Coastal Area (defined in Permit Part VI.) and Off-shore of the coverage area ² Subsequent to the NEPA process identifying the GP as the preferred alternative			

B. Requests for Coverage

Persons requesting coverage under this general permit shall provide to EPA and ADEC, a written request to be covered by this permit at least 45 days prior to initiation of discharges. The request will be made in the form of a Notice of Intent (NOI). The NOI information sheet in Attachment A of this general permit can be used for this purpose. The NOI shall be signed by a authorized representative.

Mobile camps, which may move frequently during the season or from year to year, may designate an area where they may be operating. A new NOI would be necessary if the operation moves outside the designated area.

The Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan shall be in place no later than seven days prior to the initiation of discharges.

A new NOI should be submitted at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of this GP, see Permit Part V.E., **Duty to Reapply**.

C. Authorization to Discharge

The permittee's discharges are authorized when the permittee receives written notification from EPA of a permit number under this general permit to discharge at a specific site or within a designated area. Dischargers of domestic wastewater or gray water shall also receive written authorization from ADEC prior to discharging. A new source discharger, as defined in 40 CFR 122.2, of domestic wastewater (as defined in Permit Part VI.) may not be authorized until after the NEPA process is completed.

D. Termination of Discharges

The permittee shall notify EPA and ADEC when General Permit coverage is no longer needed at a site or within an area described by an NOI. This will terminate permit coverage at the site or within the area. The notification may be provided in a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or under separate cover.

E. Submission of Information

1. Reports and notifications required herein shall be submitted to the following address:

Manager, NPDES Permits Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, **OW-130**
Seattle, WA 98101

2. All monitoring reports and notifications of noncompliance:

Manager, NPDES Compliance Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, **OW-133**
Seattle, WA 98101

3. Other information required within this GP may be sent, when referenced in a Permit Part, to:

Director, Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, **OW-135**
Seattle, WA 98101

4. All of the above information shall also be sent to:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
Air & Water Quality Division
610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709

F. Changes from a General Permit to an Individual Permit

1. The Director may require any permittee discharging under the authority of this permit to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit when any one of the following conditions exist:
 - 1) The discharge(s) is (are) a significant contributor of pollution.
 - 2) The permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of this general permit.
 - 3) A change has occurred in the availability of the demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source.
 - 4) A Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to such a point source is approved.
 - 5) The point sources covered by this permit no longer:
 1. involve the same or substantially similar types of operations,
 2. discharge the same types of waste,

3. require the same effluent limitations or operation conditions,
or
 4. require the same or similar monitoring.
- 6) In the opinion of the Director, the discharges are more appropriately controlled under an individual permit rather than under a general NPDES permit.
2. The Director may require any permittee authorized by this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the permittee has been notified in writing that an individual permit application is required.
 3. Any permittee authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this general permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an application together with the reasons supporting the request to the Director at the address in Permit Part I.E.3. no later than 90 days after the effective date of the permit.
 4. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to a permittee otherwise subject to this general permit, the authorization to discharge under this general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

II. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfalls specified herein, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the NOI process.

A. Domestic Wastewater Discharges - Discharge 001

Discharges of Domestic Wastewater (sanitary wastewater or a combination of sanitary wastewater and graywater) shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III., IV., V. and the following requirements:

1. Specific Limitations
 - a) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5. Freshwater discharges may not vary more than 0.5 pH unit from natural conditions. Marine water discharges may not vary more than 0.2 pH units outside of the naturally occurring range.

- b) The discharge shall not, alone or in combination with other substances, cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the receiving water or adjoining shorelines.
- c) No discharge of floating solids, foam or garbage.
- d) Kitchen oils from food preparation shall not be discharged.

e) The following limits shall apply:

TABLE 1 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS						
Parameter		Daily Minimum	7-Day Average	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum	Units
Flow		---	---	---	25,000	gallons/day
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)		---	45	30	60	mg/L
		see footnote 1				lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		---	45	30	60	mg/L
		see footnote 1				lbs/day
Fecal Coliform ²	Freshwater	---	---	20	40	#/100 ml
	Marine water	---	---	14	43	
Dissolved Oxygen	Freshwater	7.0	---	---	17	mg/L
	Marine water	5.0	---	---	17	
Total Residual Chlorine ³ (TRC)		---	---	---	2 ^{4,5}	µg/L

1. BOD₅ and TSS mass loading limits apply to each discharge. The calculation for these limitations is based on the following formula: concentration limit (mg/L) X facility design flow (MGD) X 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds per day. Loading limitations are applicable to the average monthly, average weekly and maximum daily limitations. EPA will calculate the loading limits based on information received in the NOI.

2. All fecal coliform results must be reported as the geometric mean.

3. Testing not required if chlorine is not used as disinfectant.

4. The effluent limit for chlorine is not quantifiable using EPA approved analytical methods. EPA will use 0.1 mg/L (the Minimum Level for EPA Method 330.3 and Method 330.4) on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.

5. The effluent limitation for non-salmonid streams is 10 ug/L

- f) The NOI requires a facility to submit the design flow so loading limits can be calculated for each facility. When a facility is covered, the above table will contain the loading limits specific for the facility.
- g) For purposes of reporting on the DMR, if a value is greater than the minimum detection level (MDL), the permittee must report the actual value. If a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than {numeric MDL}" on the DMR. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be used for values less than the MDL.

- h) Where non-aerated (faculative) waste stabilization ponds are utilized for treatment, the BOD limitations shall be a monthly average of 45 mg/L and a daily maximum of 60 mg/L. The TSS limitations shall be an average monthly of 70 mg/L (with no average weekly or daily maximum)
- i) Where aerated waste stabilization ponds are utilized for treatment, the TSS limitations shall be a monthly average of 45 mg/L and a daily maximum of 65 mg/L.

2. *Monitoring Requirements*

Table 2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				
Parameter	Sample Location	Sampling Frequency ¹		Type of Sample
		Lower Flows ²	Higher Flows ³	
Total Flow	Effluent	Daily	Daily	Estimate or measured
BOD ₅	Effluent	Monthly	Weekly	Grab or composite
TSS	Effluent	Monthly	Weekly	Grab or composite
pH	Effluent	Monthly	Weekly	Grab
Fecal Coliform	Effluent	Monthly	2/Month	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	Effluent	Weekly	Weekly	Grab
TRC	Effluent	Weekly	3/Week	Grab
Floating Solids	Effluent	Daily		Observation
Foam	Effluent	Daily		Observation
Garbage	Effluent	Daily		Observation
Oily Sheen	Effluent	Daily		Observation
1 At least one sample shall be taken per discharge event. 2 Up to and including 10,000 gallons per day (gpd) 3 Over 10,000 gpd				

3. *Discharges to Tundra Wetlands or Ice*

In addition to meeting the above effluent limitations in Permit Part II.A.1., the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan developed to comply with Permit Part II.H., below, will address such items as prevention of chlorine burn and nutrient and/or sediment loading of the tundra.

4. *Mixing Zone and Modification of Effluent limits*

In accordance to 18 AAC 70.240, ADEC may issue a discharge-specific mixing zone upon receipt of a complete NOI. Permittees may request modification to the water-quality based effluent limits based upon a mixing zone assigned and approved by ADEC, pursuant to 18 AAC 70.260. The information necessary to apply is included in the NOI. EPA will approve modified effluent limits proposed by ADEC under this general permit if the modified limits and resulting mixing zone are consistent with the Clean Water Act, EPA's regulations, 18 AAC 70.245, 18 AAC 70.250, 18 AAC 70.255 and that:

- a. The mixing zone and the resulting dilution factors are established by ADEC in accordance with the State of Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70).
- b. The public was provided reasonable notice of and an opportunity to comment on the modified effluent limits and associated mixing zone. ADEC may not require public notice of facilities intent to operate under this general permit if the facility has previously been permitted by EPA or ADEC and a mixing zone was specified or implied by reference in previous permitting actions.
- c. ADEC may require and establish limits and monitoring requirements for additional parameters such as total aromatic hydrocarbons, as conditions warrant. The limits for any additional parameters shall be in addition to those already required in this permit and shall not make the provisions in this permit less stringent. The permittee will be notified of any additional parameters and limitations when issued authorization to discharge under this GP.
- d. ADEC may also establish limits and monitoring requirements at the edge of an authorized mixing zone in the ambient (receiving water) that will not be included in this GP. These limits shall be based on the limitations and requirements of the Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70). The ADEC will be responsible for the establishment and oversight of these limitations. The permittee will be notified of receiving water limitations when issued a mixing zone authorization by ADEC to discharge under this GP.
- e. ADEC requires that at least one sign be placed on the shoreline near the mixing zone and/or outfall line at facilities that are in operation at a specific site for more than 30 days. The sign should

state that secondarily treated domestic wastewater is being discharged, that a mixing zone exists and that certain activities should not take place within the mixing zone. The sign should also have the name and owner of the facility, approximate location and size of the mixing zone and give a facility contact phone number for additional information.

B. Graywater Discharges - Discharge 002

Discharges of Graywater (as defined in Permit Part VI.) shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III., IV., V. and the following requirements:

1. *Specific Limitations*

- a. The discharge shall not, alone or in combination with other substances, cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.
- b. No discharge of floating solids, foam or garbage.
- c. Kitchen oils from food preparation shall not be discharged.
- d. Total chlorine residual shall not exceed 1 ppm.
- e. Effluent fecal coliform bacteria shall not exceed a monthly average of 200 FC/100 ml
- f. The daily maximum flow shall not exceed 5,000 gpd.
- g. The duration of the discharge to a specific area shall not exceed 30 days.
- h. The discharge shall not be directly to the open waters of a freshwater lake or river.
- i. Solids accumulation shall not exceed a depth of 1/8th inch at the disposal area.

2. *Monitoring Requirements*

Table 3 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Parameter	Sample Location	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample

Table 3 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Total Flow	Effluent	Daily	Estimate or measured
Floating Solids	Effluent	Daily	Observation
Foam	Effluent	Daily	Observation
Garbage	Effluent	Daily	Observation
Oily Sheen	Effluent	Daily	Observation
Fecal Coliform	Effluent	Twice per year	Grab
TSS	Effluent	Twice per year	Grab or composite
BOD₅	Effluent	Twice per year	Grab or composite
Total Residual Chlorine	Effluent	Weekly	Grab

3. *Discharges to Tundra Wetlands or Ice*

In addition to meeting the effluent limitations in Permit Part II.B.1., the BMP Plan developed to comply with Permit Part II.H., below, will address such items as nutrient and/or sediment loading of the tundra.

4. *Effluent Quality Evaluation*

The results reported to EPA and ADEC will be evaluated after three years (with monitoring continuing for the life of the permit). ADEC will make a decision regarding the potential impacts to public health and the environment as well as the future acceptability of gray water discharges permitted outside the state's Wastewater Disposal Regulations (18 AAC 72) and Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70). If ADEC determines that additional treatment is necessary, the facilities operating under this permit will be given at least one year to come into compliance.

C. Gravel Pit Dewatering - Discharge 003

Discharges from Gravel Pits shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III, IV, V and the following requirements:

5. *Specific Limitations*

Table 4 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Total Flow	---	3	Million gallons per day (MGD)
Settleable Solids (SS)	0.2		ml/L
pH	6.5	8.5	Standard Units (S.U.)
Oily Sheen	No discharge of floating solids, visible foam or oily wastes which may cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface or floor of the water body or adjoining shorelines. Surface waters must be virtually free from floating oils.		

6. *Monitoring Requirements.*

Table 5 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Parameter	Sample Location	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample

Table 5 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Total Flow	Effluent	Daily	Estimate
SS	Effluent	Weekly	Grab
pH	Effluent	Weekly	Grab
Oily Sheen	Surface of the mine water and receiving water	Daily	Visual

7. *Ice Structures, Road Watering and Discharges to Tundra Wetlands*

- a. The BMP Plan developed to comply with Permit Part II.H., below, will address the methods used to dewater a gravel pit to meet the effluent limitations in Table 4.
- b. The BMP Plan shall address, when necessary, the operation and maintenance of the ice structures constructed using gravel pit water so there will be no detrimental effects on water quality prior to the melting of the ice road in the spring. The BMP Plan will also address, when necessary, the use of gravel pit water for road watering and outline the measures to prevent pollutants from the road bed from reaching waters of the United States.

D. Construction Dewatering - Discharge 004

Construction Dewatering Discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III., IV., V. and the following requirements:

1. *Specific Limitations*

Table 6 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS		
Parameter	Maximum	Units
Total Flow	---	Gallons per day (GPD)
Settleable Solids (SS)	0.2	m/L

Table 6 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			
Parameter		Maximum	Units
Turbidity	Freshwater	May not exceed 5 NTUs above natural conditions when the turbidity is 50 NTUs or less, and may not have more than 10% increase in turbidity when the natural turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
	Marine	25	NTU

2. *Monitoring Requirements.*

Table 7 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Parameter	Sample Location	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample
Total Flow	Effluent	Daily	Estimate
SS	Effluent	Daily	Grab
Turbidity	Effluent	Daily	Grab
	Natural conditions*	Daily	Grab
*Not necessary if the effluent measures 5 NTUs or below *Not necessary for discharges to marine waters.			

The BMP Plan developed to comply with Permit Part II.H., below, shall address the methods used in construction dewatering to meet the effluent limitations in Table 6.

E. Hydrostatic Test Water - Discharge 005

This permit does not authorize the discharge of hydrostatic testing waters from pipelines previously used to transport crude oil.

Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Parts III., IV., V. and the following requirements:

1. *Specific Limitations*

- a. Daily observations shall be made for erosion and reported on the DMR if erosion is observed. This shall be in addition to monitoring required in Part II.E.2. The discharge shall not cause thermokarsting or physical erosion.
- b. The discharge shall not cause resuspension of sediments upon entering receiving waters.
- c. The discharge shall be free of:
 - (1) any additives such as antifreeze solutions, methanol, solvents, corrosion inhibitors;
 - (2) solid wastes including slag, welding rod, trash;
 - (3) toxic substances;

- (4) grease, oils which produce a sheen;
- (5) foam in other than trace amounts; and
- (6) other contaminants.

- d. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5.
- e. The discharge shall not, alone or in combination with other substances, cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.
- f. If marine water is used as hydrostatic test water, it may only be discharged back to the marine environment.
- g. The following limits shall apply.

Table 8 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			
Parameter		Maximum	Units
Total Flow		---	Gallons per day (GPD)
Settleable Solids (SS)		0.2	ml/L
Oil, Grease and Hydrocarbons		No visible sheen	---
Turbidity	Freshwater	May not exceed 5 NTUs above natural conditions when the turbidity is 50 NTUs or less, and may not have more than 10% increase in turbidity when the natural turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
	Marine	25	NTU

2. *Monitoring Requirements.*

The following sampling frequency for the parameters settleable solids, pH, and turbidity shall be adhered to for the discharge of hydrostatic test waters. A representative sample shall be collected of the first 42,000 gallons (1000 barrels) discharged, and each subsequent 210,000 gallons (5000 barrels) discharged. A minimum of one sample will be collected for each project.

Table 9 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS			
Parameter	Sample Location	Sampling Frequency	Type of Sample
Total Flow	Effluent	Daily	Estimate
Settleable Solids	Effluent	As Specified	Grab
pH	Effluent	As Specified	Grab
Oil, Grease and Hydrocarbons	Effluent	When Sheen** Observed	Grab
Turbidity	Effluent	As Specified	Grab
	Natural Conditions*		
<p>*Not necessary if the discharge measures 5 NTUs or less. *Not necessary for discharges to marine waters. ** All samples collected to comply with Permit Part II.E.1.g. shall be analyzed for oil, grease, and total aromatic hydrocarbons if an oily sheen is observed in any location associated with the discharge.</p>			

The BMP Plan developed to comply with Permit Part II.H., below, shall address the methods used when discharging hydrostatic test water to meet the effluent limitations in Part II.E.1.

F. Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities - Discharge 006

Discharges of storm water from Industrial Facilities shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III., IV., and V. and the following requirements:

1. *Specific Limitations*

The discharge shall not, alone or in combination with other substances cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the receiving water or the adjoining shoreline.

2. *Monitoring Requirements*

- a. Bi-annual inspections of the facility site, before and during breakup shall be conducted. The inspection before breakup shall be conducted to identify areas that could contribute to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The inspection during breakup shall be conducted to prevent contaminated discharges from occurring and to identify areas where the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) may need to address issues not identified previously. Reports of the bi-annual inspections shall be maintained in the facilities' records.
- b. Annual certification of the inspections signed in accordance with established signatory authority, Permit Part V.H shall be maintained in the facilities' records.
- c. For inactive sites where bi-annual inspections are impractical or otherwise unwarranted due to a lack of industrial activity, a certification once every three years will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this GP. A list noting sites that have either become inactive or have been reactivated over a calendar year shall be submitted by January 31 of the following year.
- d. Non-compliance with the specific limitations, above, shall be reported according to the provisions of Permit Part III.G.

3. *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)*

A SWPPP shall be developed for each facility covered under the permit with the intent to eliminate, to the extent practicable, contamination of storm water runoff. The SWPPP shall specify management methods developed to manage the water discharged (e.g., drained or pumped) to waters of the United States. For storm water discharges, the SWPPP shall serve as the BMP Plan specified in Permit Part II.H., subject to the same development, implementation, modification, review, certification, and notification requirements, and shall address the following areas:

- a. This GP proposes to cover those storm water discharges that have come in contact with any of those materials or products from industrial activities that may occur in, but are not limited to, the following sites and areas:
 - 1) Industrialized resource extraction areas including drill sites and gravel removal areas located on existing roads and pads;

- 2) Access roads, docks and airstrips used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, intermediate products, or finished products;
 - 3) Sites used for storage of manufactured products, waste material or byproducts used or created by the facility;
 - 4) Material handling and storage sites, refuse sites, and sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters;
 - 5) Production reserve pits which have been closed under 18 AAC 60 and converted to storm water storage areas;
 - 6) Sites used for residual treatment, storage or disposal of production or remediation wastes:
 - a) Shipping and receiving areas;
 - b) Manufacturing buildings, including electric power generation plants, storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials and intermediate and finished products;
 - 7) Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. Significant materials include but are not limited to raw materials, fuels, solvents, detergents, plastic pellets, finished materials, fertilizers, pesticides and waste products such as sludge.
- b. Non-storm water discharges authorized to be discharged with storm water, under the permit include:
- 1) Fire fighting flows, fire water storage vessel and fire hydrant flushing discharges, including periodic fire suppression test discharges;
 - 2) Potable water sources including waterline flushings and drinking fountain water;
 - 3) Irrigation drainage – Not a common practice but may be used on occasion for re-vegetation projects ;
 - 4) Routine washdown water that does not use detergent or other compounds used to wash vehicles, external buildings and power lines (this excludes wash down water used for equipment that has come in contact with oil or othe;
 - 5) Uncontaminated springs or groundwater;
 - 6) Uncontaminated foundation or footing drains;
 - 7) Uncontaminated storm water and snow melt from secondary containment; and
 - 8) Electrical insulator steaming.

The SWPPP shall reflect requirements under Section 402(p) of the Act and the storm water regulations at 40 CFR 122.26 and 122.44 as well as the general guidance contained in the publication entitled “Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution

Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices” (USEPA, 1992), or any subsequent revision to the guidance documents

- c. The SWPPP shall be submitted to ADEC at the address in Permit Part I.E.4. and a copy shall be kept on site and made available to EPA if so requested.

G. Mobile Spill Response Units - Discharge 007

Discharges of water from mobile spill response units shall be limited and monitored by the permittee in accordance with Permit Parts III., IV., and V. and the following requirements:

1. *Specific Limitations*

The discharge shall not, alone or in combination with other substances, cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.

2. *Monitoring Requirements*

The effluent discharge shall be visually monitored during discharge, with observations and problems noted in a log. Non-compliance events shall be reported according to the provisions of Permit Part III.G.

Any spill of reportable quantities must be reported to ADEC and remediated according to 18 AAC 75.300.

H. Best Management Practices Plan

1. *Purpose.* Through implementation of the best management practices (BMP) plan the permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal and ancillary activities.
2. *Development and Implementation Schedule.* The permittee must develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. Any existing BMP plans may be modified for submittal and approval under this section. The BMP Plan shall be ready to implement at least 7 days prior to the initiation of discharge. The permittee will indicate on the NOI if the BMP Plan is ready to implement when the NOI is submitted, otherwise the permittee shall notify EPA and ADEC in writing that the BMP Plan has been prepared and is ready to implement
3. *Objectives.* The permittee must develop and amend the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants.
 - a. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharges at the facility must be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

- b. Under the BMP Plan and any Standard Operating Procedures included in the BMP Plan, the permittee must ensure proper operation and maintenance of water management and wastewater treatment systems. BMP Plan elements must be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.
 - c. Each facility component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
4. *Elements of the BMP Plan.* The BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives in part 3, above. The BMP Plan should be consistent with the general guidance contained in *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices* (EPA 833-B-93-004, October 1993) and *Storm Water Management For Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006) or any subsequent revision to these guidance documents. The BMP Plan must include, at a minimum, the following items:
- a. Plan Components.
 - 1) Statement of BMP policy. The BMP Plan must include a statement of management commitment to provide the necessary financial, staff, equipment, and training resources to develop and implement the BMP Plan on a continuing basis.
 - 2) Structure, functions, and procedures of the BMP Committee. The BMP Plan must establish a BMP Committee responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the BMP Plan.
 - 3) Description of potential pollutant sources.
 - 4) Risk identification and assessment.
 - 5) Standard operating procedures to achieve the above objectives and specific best management practices (see below).

- 6) Reporting of BMP incidents. The reports must include a description of the circumstances leading to the incident, corrective actions taken and recommended changes to operating and maintenance practices to prevent recurrence.
 - 7) Materials compatibility.
 - 8) Good housekeeping.
 - 9) Inspections.
 - 10) Preventative maintenance and repair.
 - 11) Security.
 - 12) Employee training.
 - 13) Recordkeeping and reporting.
 - 14) Prior evaluation of any planned modifications to the facility to ensure that the requirements of the BMP plan are considered as part of the modifications.
 - 15) Final constructed site plans, drawings and maps (including detailed storm water outfall/culvert configurations).
- b. Specific Best Management Practices. The BMP Plan must establish specific BMPs or other measures to achieve the objectives under part II.C. and which ensure that the following specific requirements are met:
- 1) Provide for dewatering of the gravel mines.
 - 2) Provide for the use of diffusers or other energy-dissipating structures at the terminus of the discharge pipes to minimize or abate erosion resulting from the discharge.
 - 3) Prevent hydrocarbon contamination of the gravel mine pits from equipment, machinery and other sources.
 - 4) Provide for the construction and use of settling ponds or basins as necessary to comply with the effluent limits of the permit.

- 5) Reflect requirements under CWA §402(p) and the storm water regulations at 40 CFR §§122.26 and 122.44, and otherwise eliminate, to the extent practicable, contamination of storm water runoff.
 - 6) Require the use of low phosphate detergents.
 - 7) Ensure proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Management practices required under RCRA regulations must be referenced in the BMP Plan.
 - 8) Ensure proper management of materials in accordance with Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the Act and 40 CFR Part 112. The BMP Plan may incorporate any part of such plans into the BMP Plan by reference.
- c. Review and Certification. The BMP Plan must be reviewed and certified as follows:
- 1) Annual review by the plant manager and BMP Committee.
 - 2) Certified statement that the above reviews have been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement must be certified by the dated signatures of each BMP Committee member. The statement must be submitted to EPA on or before January 31st of each year of operation under this permit after the initial BMP submittal.
5. *Documentation.* The permittee must maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the facility and make it available to EPA, ADEC or an authorized representative upon request.
6. *BMP Plan Modification.*
- a. The permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to surface waters.
 - b. The permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever it is found to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and

minimizing the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States and/or the specific requirements above.

- c. Any changes to the BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. All changes in the BMP Plan must be reported to EPA with the annual certification required under Permit Part H.4.c., above.

I. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP). The permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. (ADEC has developed a generic QAP for domestic wastewater discharges which facilities may obtain upon request) The QAP must be implemented within 120 days of the effective date of this GP.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the GP and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format which is specified in these documents.
3. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
4. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and/or ADEC upon request.

J. Other Discharge Limitations

This permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility or any pollutants that are not ordinarily present in such waste streams.

III. MONITORING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

A. Representative Sampling. All samples for monitoring purposes shall be representative of the monitored activity. To determine compliance with permit effluent limitations, "grab" samples shall be taken as established

under Permit Part II. Effluent samples shall be collected prior to discharge to the receiving water.

- B. Reporting of Monitoring Results.** Monitoring results shall be summarized each month and recorded on EPA Form 3320-1 (Discharge Monitoring Report) and submitted annually to the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, NPDES Compliance Unit OW-133, Seattle, Washington 98101-3188, postmarked no later than **January 31st for the preceding calendar year**. If there is no wastewater discharge, the Permittee shall mark the DMR appropriately and submit the form as required above. If there is no discharge from an outfall for several consecutive months, these months may be combined on one DMR form. Reports shall also be submitted to ADEC, Air and Water Quality Division, 610 University Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99709.
- C. Monitoring Procedures.** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee.** If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.
- E. Records Contents.** Records of monitoring information shall include:
1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 6. The results of such analyses.
- F. Retention of Records.** The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This

period may be extended by request of the Director or ADEC at any time. Data collected on-site, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports, and a copy of this NPDES permit must be maintained on-site for the duration of the activity at the permitted location. When activity is concluded at a site or for a season, the records may be moved to a company office.

G. Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment shall be reported orally (see 4. below) within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days or the shortest reasonable period of time after the Permittee becomes aware of the occurrence.
2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall also be reported in writing within 5 days or the shortest reasonable period of time after the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.G., **Bypass of Treatment Facilities.**);
or
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Permit Part IV.H., **Upset Conditions.**).

3. *The written submission shall contain:*
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Unit in Seattle, Washington, by phone, (206) 553-1846.
5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in Permit Part III.B.,
Reporting of Monitoring Results.

H. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported in Permit Part III.G. above shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for the effluent monitoring required by Permit Part II.A. are submitted (see Permit Part III.B.). The reports shall contain the information listed in Permit Part III.G.3.

- I. Inspection and Entry.** The Permittee shall allow the Director, ADEC, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
1. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 3. At reasonable times, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

IV. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply. The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Director and ADEC (see addresses in Permit Part I.E.) of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

1. *Civil and Administrative Penalties.* Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$27,500 per day for each violation).

2. *Criminal Penalties:*

a. *Negligent Violations.* The Act provides that any person who negligently violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

b. *Knowing Violations.* The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by both.

c. *Knowing Endangerment.* The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than

15 years, or both. A person that is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this subparagraph, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.

- d. **False Statements.** The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both.

Except as provided in permit conditions in Permit Part IV.G., **Bypass of Treatment Facilities** and Permit Part IV.H., **Upset Conditions**, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the Permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

- C. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. **Duty to Mitigate.** The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- E. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F. **Removed Substances.** Solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.
- G. **Bypass of Treatment Facilities.**

1. *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section.

2. *Notice:*
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Permit Part III.G., **Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**.
3. *Prohibition of bypass.*
 - a. Bypass is prohibited and the Director or ADEC may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - 1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - 3) The Permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this section.
 - b. The Director and ADEC may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director and ADEC determine that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this section.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. *Effect of an upset.* An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.* A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time;
 - c. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Permit Part III.G., **Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**; and
 - d. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Permit Part IV.D., **Duty to Mitigate**.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

- I. **Toxic Pollutants.** The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

V. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. **Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances.** Notification shall be provided to the Director and ADEC as soon as the Permittee knows of, or has reason to believe:
 1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

- d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
 - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44 (f).

B. Planned Changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director and ADEC (see Permit Part I.E.3. and 4.) as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Permit Part V.A.1.

C. Anticipated Noncompliance. The Permittee shall also give advance notice to the Director and ADEC of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

D. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- E. Duty to Reapply.** If a Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit by resubmitting the information contained in Attachment A as the NOI. The NOI should be submitted at least 90 days before the expiration date of this permit.
- F. Duty to Provide Information.** The Permittee shall furnish to the Director and ADEC, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director or ADEC may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Director or ADEC, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- G. Other Information.** When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director or ADEC, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- H. Signatory Requirements.** All applications (including NOIs), reports or information submitted to the Director and ADEC shall be signed and certified.
1. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director or ADEC shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director and ADEC, and
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for

environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph IV.H.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph IV.H.2. must be submitted to the Director and ADEC prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- I. **Availability of Reports.** Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Director and ADEC. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.
- J. **Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability.** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.
- K. **Property Rights.** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.
- L. **Severability.** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other

circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The current Permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
3. The Director does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

A copy of the notification shall also be sent to ADEC at the address in Permit Part I.E.4.

N. State Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

O. Paperwork Reduction Act. EPA has reviewed the requirements imposed on regulated facilities in this final general permit under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. The information collection requirements of this permit have already been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in submissions made for the NPDES permit program under the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

VI. DEFINITIONS

- A. *ADEC* means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
- B. *Average Monthly discharge limitation* means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
- C. *Average weekly discharge limitation* means the highest allowable average of a minimum of seven consecutive days of samples.

- D. *BOD* means Biochemical Oxygen Demand.
- E. *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- F. *Coastal* means any location in or on a water of the United States landward of the inner boundary of the territorial seas.
- G. *Daily discharge* means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
- H. *Director* means the top official in EPA Region 10's Office of Water or a duly designated representative.
- I. *Domestic Wastewater* means human body waste discharge from toilets and urinals (previously defined as sanitary wastewater) and/or materials discharged from showers, sinks, safety showers, eye-wash stations, hand-wash stations, fish-cleaning stations, galleys and laundries.
- J. *EPA* means the Environmental Protection Agency.
- K. *GPD* means Gallons per day.
- L. *Garbage* means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and parts thereof, generated during the normal operation.
- M. A *Grab* sample is a single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time as is feasible.
- N. *Graywater Discharge* means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source and that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined stormwater.
- O. *Industrial Activity* means oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operation or transmission facilities as well as extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas and associated oil field service, supply and repair industries

- P. *Industrial Facility* means a facility conducting an industrial activity.
- Q. *Maximum daily discharge* limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
- R. *mg/L* means milligram per liter.
- S. *Mixing Zone* means an area in a water body surrounding, or downstream of, a discharge where the effluent plume is diluted by the receiving water within which specified water quality criteria may be exceeded.
- T. *ml/L* means milliliter per liter.
- U. *Natural condition* means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological condition existing in a waterbody before any human-caused influence on, discharge to, or addition of material to, the waterbody.
- V. *Nutrient* means a substance that feeds or sustains any animal or plant. A waterbody rich in nutrients (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorous) can cause excessive growth of aquatic plants which then can consume nearly all the oxygen in a system causing problems for other aquatic life (this process is call eutrophication).
- W. *Off-shore* means seaward of the inner boundary of the territorial seas.
- X. *Open waters* means ponds, lakes, streams and rivers.
- Y. *Reportable Quantity* means a discharge requiring notification under 40 CFR 117.21, 40 CFR 302.6, or 40 CFR 110.6 or any storm water that contributes to a violation of a water quality standard [40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii)].
- Z. *Responsible Corporate Officer* means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

- AA. *Salmonid fish* means fish in the family Salmonidae including but not limited to salmon, grayling, whitefish, char, trout, ciscoe, and inconnu.
- BB. *Sanitary wastewater* means human body waste discharge from toilets and urinals.
- CC. *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- DD. *Significant materials* includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
- EE. SS means settleable solids.
- FF. *Storm water storage area* means a closed production reserve pit that remains part of a facility and is converted for use in the storm water collection system by backfilling the area with a minimum of 6 inches of clean material.
- GG. *Territorial seas* means the belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of three miles.
- HH. TSS means Total Suspended Solids.
- II. “24-hour composite” sample shall mean a combination of at not less than 8 discrete aliquots collected at equal time intervals or collected proportional to the flow, if appropriate from the same location over a 24 hour period. Each aliquot shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* referenced in 40 CFR 136.
- JJ. $\mu\text{g/L}$ means microgram per liter.
- KK. *Upset* means an exception incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An

upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

LL. *Victual waste* means any spoiled or unspoiled food waste.

Are you a seasonal (non-continuous) discharger? _____ If yes, which months do you typically discharge?

Are you a new source? _____ If yes, see Permit Part I.C.

REQUIRED INFORMATION (FOR ALL):

Length of discharge line from shoreline: _____ feet, meters (measured at M.L.L.W for marine discharges)

Diameter of diffuser (diameter of pipe if no diffuser): _____ inches, meters, centimeters

Length of diffuser: _____ feet, meters

Depth of the diffuser: _____ feet, meters (measured at M.L.L.W for marine discharges)

FOR FRESHWATER DISCHARGES:

Provide approximate dimensions of the receiving body, if the receiving water size is less than 100 meters radius from the end of pipe:

For discharge to river, provide the once in 2 years, 3-day low flow (3Q2) condition of the receiving water:	
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FOR MARINE WATER DISCHARGES

Orientation of diffuser to shoreline: _____ (e.g. perpendicular, 45°, parallel)

Number of ports:

Height of ports above diffuser: _____ inches, meters, centimeters

Angle of diffuser ports to diffuser pipe: _____ degrees from top of pipe

Diffuser port diameter: _____ inches, meters, centimeters, feet

Port Spacing: _____ feet, meters

Direction of the current relative to diffuser: _____ perpendicular, parallel, angle

USES OF RECEIVING WATER AT DISTANCE FROM DIFFUSER (Not needed if not requesting a mixing zone from ADEC):

Use	Distance	Units
Supply for drinking water		
Supply for agriculture including irrigation & stock water		
Supply for aquaculture		
Supply for industrial use		
Contact recreation		
Secondary recreation		
Fish spawning		
Harvesting and consumption of raw fish, shell fish, or other aquatic life		

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature

Dated

Printed Name

Title

Mail Completed NOI to:

Original:
US EPA
NPDES Permits Unit
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-130
Seattle, Washington 98101

Copy: ADEC
Division of Air & Water Quality
610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

and USEPA – AOO/A
Attn: Cindi Godsey
222 W. 7th Avenue, Box 19
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

“aquaculture” means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human consumption

“industrial use” means use of a water supply for a manufacturing or production enterprise except food processing, and includes mining, placer mining, energy production, or development

“contact recreation” means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water; “contact recreation” includes swimming, diving, and water skiing;

“contact recreation” does not include wading

“secondary recreation” means activities in which incidental water use can occur; “secondary recreation” means boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing; in this paragraph “recreational fishing does not include fish consumption

“fish” means any group of cold blooded vertebrates that live in water and have permanent gills for breathing and fins for locomotion

Attachment B - Coverage Area

